



County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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WILLIAM T FUJIOKA
Chief Executive Officer

September 5, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors
GLORIA MOLINA
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY
Third District

DON KNABE
Fourth District

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Fifth District

REPORT BACK ON GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION INITIATIVES (ITEM 3, AGENDA OF JANUARY 8, 2013)

On January 8, 2013, the Board of Supervisors introduced a motion requesting the Chief Executive Office (CEO), Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE), Internal Services Department (ISD), Sheriff's Department (Sheriff), Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee (CCJCC), Department of Public Health (DPH), Department of Mental Health (DMH), and other relevant agencies to provide a written report to address the following:

- 1) Request that LACOE conduct a survey of each of the 80 public school districts within the County to determine whether they are in compliance with their mandated school safety plan.
- 2) Request the CEO, in collaboration with the Sheriff and ISD, conduct a safety assessment of all County facilities and make recommendations to the Board as required. Further, direct the CEO to report back on the protocols for each County facility in the event of a security breach involving a firearm and make recommendations to the Board as required, including any improvements to the training of County employees and contract security guards as appropriate.
- 3) Direct CEO, in consultation with CCJCC, to convene a task force to identify and recommend strategies aimed at reducing incidents of gun violence in the County and consider whether or not the Board should request that the Los Angeles

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County Employees Retirement Association (LACERA) divest from its investments in companies involved either directly or indirectly in the firearm industry.

- 4) Direct the County's legislative advocates to notify the Board of proposed Federal and State legislation regarding the regulation of firearms and ammunition. Additionally, direct the County's legislative advocates to support U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein's legislation reinstating the ban on assault weapons, send a five-signature letter in support of such legislation to our Congressional delegation, and send letters to the Mayors of all cities within the County asking them to schedule consideration of a position in support of such legislation before their respective City Councils.

CEO, Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs (IGR) provided periodic updates to the Board on all Federal and State legislation relating to firearms and ammunition (Attachment 1). As directed by the Board, letters to U.S. Senator Feinstein and the Mayors of all cities within the County were sent on February 8, 2013 and February 11, 2013, respectively (Attachment 2 and 3). IGR has addressed Item 4 of the Board's motion.

This report will focus on Items 1, 2, and 3 of the Board's motion, requesting a survey of our schools and County buildings to ensure the safety of students, the community, and our employees and recommendations on how to reduce gun violence through changes in County policy as well as develop or revise existing laws and regulations relating to firearms.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT SAFETY SURVEY

In the wake of recent incidents involving firearms on school campuses, the Board requested that LACOE conduct a survey of all 80 school districts in the County to determine if the schools have a comprehensive school safety plan as mandated in the California Education Code (EC) Section 32280 et seq.

Education Code Section 32280 requires:

- The school site council or school safety committee to meet regularly to review and update the school safety plan (EC 32286);
- School site council or school safety committee to hold an annual public meeting to review the school safety plan (EC 32281);
- Community stakeholders to participate in the review of the school safety plan (EC 32281, 32286, and 32288) including, but not limited to, law enforcement,

Probation Department (Probation), District Attorney (DA) or City Attorney, the local mayor, school employee organization, parent organization, teacher organization, and businesses;

- The school safety plan to contain the following policies and procedures: Disaster Procedures, Sexual Harassment, Bullying and Cyber-bullying, Dress Codes, and School Rules among others (EC 32282);
- The school safety plan for the following school year to be approved annually by the local governing board of each school district by March 1 (EC 32288).

Based on criteria contained in EC Section 32280, the following are the findings from LACOE's school district survey:

- All school districts are in compliance with the State's mandatory school safety plan and requirements.
- Each school district is in compliance with EC Section 32280 as described above.
- As of March 1, 2013, each school and grade level from kindergarten to twelfth grade has updated its comprehensive school safety plan for this calendar year.
- In addition to the State's requirements, the school districts also provide Active Shooter Training, which teaches staff how to properly assess threats including a review of school site security and crisis response procedures such as evacuations, hide-outs, and other actions.

As part of its school safety effort, LACOE will continue to offer school safety and emergency response support and assistance to the County school districts through its Student Support Services and Communications Division.

SAFETY ASSESSMENT OF COUNTY FACILITIES, SECURITY BREACH INVOLVING A FIREARM, AND CONTRACT SECURITY GUARD TRAINING

Facility Assessment

The CEO and the Office of Security Management (OSM) conducted a comprehensive safety assessment of all County occupied facilities by requesting each County department complete the County's annual Building Security Audit (BSA). The BSA survey requires each department to provide an on-sight examination of their buildings or offices and immediate surroundings to determine security measures presently in force,

practices in need of modification, or procedures that may need to be implemented to bring the facility up to appropriate standards.

The County-wide audit consisted of an on-line survey which all County department coordinators were required to complete by May 31, 2013. All County departments have submitted their facility's assessment survey responses for this audit.

The questions asked in the survey were designed to evaluate the level of emergency and security preparedness within the County facilities. The survey covered the following areas:

1. Physical Security: interior, exterior, and perimeter of the facility;
2. Level of Security Preparedness: policy, procedures, and protocols regarding security issues;
3. Alarm System: intrusion, fire, panic, and surveillance;
4. Security Guards: Sheriff security or private security;
5. Weapon Screening: method and type (wand or magnetometer);
6. Training: Delivery of Workplace Violence/Threat Management Policy.

Building Security Audit Findings

Statistical data reflected below represents the average of the responses submitted during this year's 2013 BSA. Findings and recommendations will be presented in broad terms in order to protect the safety of the public and the County's employees.

BSA Survey Results		YES	NO
A Identification Cards			
	Worn by Employees	84%	16%
	Required of Visitors	44%	56%
B Training and Reports			
	Workplace Violence Training	84%	16%
	Security Incidents Reported	85%	15%
C Emergency Preparedness			
	Emergency Preparedness Training	92%	8%
	Emergency Preparedness Exercises	76%	24%
D Equipment			
	Surveillance Cameras	34%	66%

BSA Survey Results		YES	NO
Equipment (Cont.)			
	Cameras Recorded	30%	70%
	Panic Alarms	29%	71%
	Weapon Screening (Public Only)	20%	80%
	Weapon Screening (Employees)	11%	89%
E Security Personnel			
	Overall Security Personnel Stationed at County Facilities	47%	53%

(Figure 1)

A) Identification Cards

The BSA found that employees in 84 percent of our facilities currently wear their County issued identification during working hours as required by County policy. The purpose of displaying identification in County facilities is to enhance the safety for all occupants in the event of an emergency. Non-compliance by County employees hinders on-site security and office management in their commitment to maintain a safe workplace environment.

The survey also found that only 44 percent of our facilities require visitors to wear official visitor identification cards. The same risks exist when identification policies are not strictly enforced for visitors entering our County facilities.

The current Identification Card Policy for County employees and guidelines for secured access to County facilities were instituted on September 25, 2001, as a result of the terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. As reflected below, since 2009 there has been a decrease in the number of identification cards reported lost or stolen. OSM states that the decrease in the number of identification cards reported lost or stolen may signify a decrease in the sense of awareness to wearing identification badges, as well as the lax enforcement of each department's identification policies in the workplace.

Year	Number Lost or Stolen
2009	727
2010	617
2011	556
2012	511

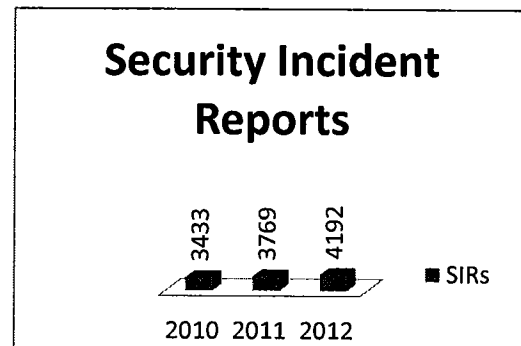
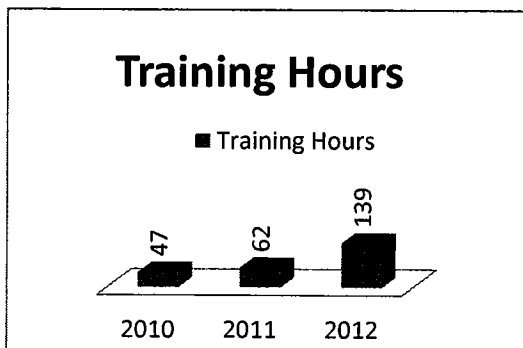
B) Workplace Violence Training

The BSA survey shows that 84 percent of the respondents have received some form of Workplace Violence Training at each of their facilities. Through training, which outlines prohibited behavior and reporting and investigating procedures, departments can minimize and/or prevent workplace violence. When workplace violence behavior or hazards are recognized and identified, the appropriate training and security measures can be implemented. An 84 percent response demonstrates that the County, as a whole, has increased awareness on how to recognize and properly report workplace violence. The expansion of training has and will continue to assist in reducing the County's overall exposure to liability.

C) Security Incident Reports

The Department of Human Resources' Policy 620 – Threat Policy, requires County managers and supervisors to report all incidents of workplace violence and threats to OSM and local law enforcement when appropriate (Attachment 4). Failure to report security incidents jeopardizes the safety of County employees and visitors. The incidents are recorded on a County Security Incident Report (SIR) form and evaluated by OSM personnel for possible further action. It is OSM's role to also provide the department with the appropriate security recommendations. The bar graph below reflects the number of SIRs submitted by County departments to OSM.

The BSA survey revealed that approximately 85 percent of the respondents were actively reporting security related incidents at their facilities. As reflected in the charts below, for years 2010-12 there is correlation between the number of training hours provided by OSM and the number of security incidents reported. As training hours increased, so did the SIRs.



Unfortunately, an increase in the number of SIRs has also created a backlog at OSM. Given the limited number of staff assigned to OSM, the backlog for 2012 has reached over 937 cases, which is a new high from the 620 cases in 2011.

D) Emergency Preparedness Training and Exercises

The BSA survey indicates that 92 percent of all respondents have a Building Emergency Plan (BEP) and 76 percent have participated in regular emergency preparedness training exercises at their respective facilities.

Emergency preparedness training is vital for the safety of our work environment. County employees who are unfamiliar with the BEP could hinder the safe evacuation of a County facility during an emergency situation. This hindrance could result in panic, serious injury, or death.

In a County-wide coordinated effort, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) requires that each County facility have a Building Emergency Coordinator (BEC) and a BEP. OEM holds regular, quarterly BEC meetings to ensure that the BEPs are current and updated as needed.

E) Equipment

On average, the BSA survey shows approximately 30 percent of the respondents indicated that their facilities were equipped with cameras and/or panic alarms. The percentages are even lower for weapon screening equipment with only 20 percent of the respondents indicating that their facilities have public weapon screening equipment.

We anticipate the percentages to decrease even further once the County Superior Court courthouse closures are fully implemented, which were effective July 2013, and all weapons screening equipment is no longer operational.

The lack of surveillance cameras, panic alarms, and weapon screening equipment throughout our facilities can be a safety hazard to County employees and the visiting public. This is especially so since the equipment may assist in providing timely notification to law enforcement of an emergency situation as well as assist in identifying criminal activity. However, it is also important to note that each facility and department's security needs are unique depending on the layout of the facility, activities at the facility, and types of services provided to the public.

The Sheriff's County Services Bureau (CSB) and OSM are currently conducting a joint physical security assessment of all County facilities which will also include a review of the need for weapon screening at each location. The report will identify areas of concern and will offer recommendations to enhance the level of security where appropriate. Due to the large number of facilities and the complexity of the needs, the security assessment project should be completed by June 2015.

F) Security Personnel at County Facilities

The BSA survey indicated that approximately 47 percent of our County facilities are staffed by some form of security personnel. The facilities with security personnel are currently staffed by a combination of Sheriff Deputies and Security Officers (armed and unarmed) or private security (armed and unarmed).

CSB will continue to provide ongoing training to both its sworn and non-sworn security personnel on workplace violence, active shooter, and issues specific to infrastructure security. Contract security personnel training will be discussed further in this report.

Summary of the Building Security Audit Findings

Based on the data collected from the BSA survey, County departments are taking the necessary measures in conjunction with OSM and CSB to ensure the safety of their employees and the public conducting business at their respective facilities. In most cases, facilities are equipped with adequate forms of security.

The information gathered in this study revealed the County's proactive commitment to preventing and responding to emergency and security issues presented at County facilities. In addition, this information provided positive feedback regarding current safety measures, as well as identified areas of improvement (Attachment 5).

Security Breach Involving Firearms

In the event of a security breach involving firearms, the CSB will strictly enforce California Penal Code (PC) Section 171b (Attachment 6). This section restricts the possession of firearms in any State or local public building. Also enforced are other penal codes and County ordinances dealing with pertinent safety concerns specific to each facility.

Although PC Section 171b prohibits firearms in public buildings, currently there is no County policy or protocol that specifically addresses firearms related to County property or employees. The County lacks a set of protocols for its employees that will cover areas that PC Section 171b overlooks. The protocols should be proactive in defusing actions that may result in intimidation or any escalations of violence. County public safety partners led by OSM should coordinate on the creation of these protocols.

Contract Security Guard Training

The Sheriff's training curriculum for security personnel is constantly reevaluated in order to meet the dynamic changes and demands placed on the County by the public accessing County services. Sheriff Security Officers are trained in the laws of arrest, use of force, and have the ability to make an arrest where circumstances and conditions warrant such an action. They are employed under PC 831.4 and attend Peace Officer Standards Training (POST). POST approved training includes the following:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Arrest and Control | • Defensive Driving | • Radio Procedures |
| • Firearms | • Defensive Tactics/Force | • Report Writing |
| • Firearms | • Mentally Ill Persons | • Respect Based Leadership |
| • Bicycle Tactics | • Narcotics Recognition | • Tactical Movement |
| • CPR | • Officer Survival | • Ticket Writing |
| • Domestic Violence | • Physical Training | • Weapons Training |

In contrast to the main responsibilities of the Sheriff's security personnel, the duties of the contract security guards are mainly to observe and report. The training offered to contract security guards by the contracting company requires a different approach. Private security companies go through a competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process where the contract terms, which include training levels and requirements, are clearly listed. In this process, it is the responsibility of the private security company to meet the requirements of the RFP when submitting their final bids/proposals. Once a company is selected and the contract is awarded, the two parties will have future opportunities to adjust training requirements should the need arise.

In May of 2013, the Sheriff met with representatives of the Service Employees International Union to discuss the issue of contract security guard training. After lengthy discussions, it remains the position of the Sheriff and County Counsel that neither the Sheriff nor the County should be made responsible for the training of contract personnel. Should the County set the precedent of training contract personnel, the

County could potentially be identified as the de facto employer and may risk incurring additional liability.

Therefore, the training of contract security guards should remain the sole responsibility of the private security company. This does not however preclude a cooperative relationship and information sharing between the Sheriff security personnel and private security company.

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION TASK FORCE

Public safety is one of the foremost responsibilities of the County. Our County residents should not have to question their safety within their homes, schools, businesses, or places of employment. The public should trust that their local public safety agencies are proactively working to advance efforts to reduce gun violence in our communities. Given recent events involving firearms in Connecticut, Oregon, and Santa Monica it is even more important to reassess the County's efforts in preventing these types of tragic incidents.

In response, the Board directed the CEO, in consultation with CCJCC, to convene a Gun Violence Prevention Task Force (Task Force). Leaders and experts from various sectors including law enforcement, public health, mental health, community-based organizations, and advocacy groups were brought together to identify and recommend strategies aimed at preventing and reducing violence involving firearms.

The Task Force representatives included the following:

- 1) Second Supervisorial District Appointee
- 2) California Endowment
- 3) California Attorney General's Office
- 4) Center for the Study of Social Policy
- 5) Chief Executive Office, Intergovernmental Relations
- 6) Chief Executive Office, Public Safety Cluster
- 7) County Counsel
- 8) Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
- 9) Sheriff's Department
- 10) District Attorney
- 11) Department of Mental Health
- 12) Department of Public Health
- 13) Los Angeles County Police Chiefs
- 14) Los Angeles County of Education

- 15) Los Angeles Police Department
- 16) Probation Department
- 17) United States Marshal

The Task Force focused on three critical areas in approaching the issue of gun violence:

- School Safety
- Mental Health Awareness
- Access and Availability

Collectively, the Task Force developed recommendations which we have summarized for your review (Attachment 7). The following is an overview of the discussions that emerged during the Task Force's meetings:

School Safety

On March 27, 2013, LACOE briefed the Task Force on school safety preparedness in the County. In the 2010-11 school year, the California Department of Education reported 139 gun incidents Statewide, 10 of which occurred in the County (10 incidents out of 1.7 million students). Statistically this represents a relatively small number of gun incidents in the State (roughly only 7 percent of those occurring in schools).

Information was provided regarding an ongoing training program that included an annual "Comprehensive Safe School Survey" to ensure that all school districts are in compliance with school safety training and awareness requirements. Highlighted were the efforts in promoting the Active Shooter and Run-Hide-Fight trainings throughout the County. School safety plans include individual school site plans, emergency evacuation drills, training for teachers to recognize potential signs of behavior (anti-social or violent), and partnerships with law enforcement, DMH, and DA to promote the Strategy Against Gang Environments program.

The Task Force also had a focused discussion on the County youth population; a discussion that centered on the intersection of class, race, cultural differences, access to the mental health system, and contact with the justice system. The Task Force believes a more holistic approach that involves families, communities, law enforcement, and public agencies to address youth gun violence beyond the gates of each school was key to keeping the children of the County safe.

Through various trainings, programs, and partnerships with law enforcement and other agencies, a direct impact can be made on a student's attitudes toward gun safety; ensure safe passages to and from schools; provide opportunities for safe, healthy, and positive activities; and increase youth access to mental health services.

Mental Health Awareness

On April 10, 2013, DMH made a presentation to the Task Force that included an overview of the department and a snapshot of the current trends within the DMH population in the County. Annually, DMH serves over 250,000 or two percent of the County population of all ages. DMH estimates that almost seven percent of the County population consists of people with serious emotional disturbance (SED) and serious mental illness (SMI). It is widely believed that those who commit grave acts of gun violence, such as those seen during the Sandy Hook Elementary School incident, suffer from SED and SMI that have gone undetected and untreated.

One of the key areas for the Task Force included the issues surrounding mental health awareness and community safety. Consistent with the spirit of the motion that convened the Task Force and as a result of Proposition 63, also known as the Mental Health Services Act that passed in 2004, DMH created the Anti-Stigma and Discrimination Team for Adult System of Care. In response to the event at Sandy Hook Elementary School, DMH engaged in a department-wide effort to further enhance programming that sought to reduce the stigma associated with mental health.

The Task Force endorsed DMH's efforts to begin the approach to encourage a department-wide dialogue surrounding the reduction of the stigma associated with mental health. DMH also encouraged the broad-based approach to the connection between mental health and violence prevention. The Task Force began by taking a broad-based approach to the link between mental health and violence prevention. For example, individuals with serious mental illness are more likely to be victims rather than perpetrators of violence. In addition, individuals and communities exposed to violence need critical counseling services.

The Task Force also discussed cultural differences in response to mental health issues, seeking and receiving help, and access to mental health services. The Task Force discussed how best to overcome challenges related to accessing mental health services by developing new and enhancing existing public education campaigns, providing greater access to mental health services in schools, and including an evaluation of current mental health services in the County.

Access and Availability

On April 24, 2013, the Sheriff provided an overview of the ongoing efforts to promote the responsibilities of gun ownership. The Sheriff, DMH, and DPH are actively participating in community events promoting information regarding gun safety and responsibility. For example, the Sheriff and local grocery and department stores partner to hold "Gifts for Guns" events that collect unwanted guns from residents in exchange for gift cards. Early this year, two Gifts for Guns events were held and yielded the following results:

On January 21, 2013, 392 guns were surrendered at the Compton Sheriff's Station:

- 152 handguns
- 115 rifles
- 84 shotguns
- 22 assault weapons
- 19 non-operative

A total of \$40,250 in gift cards were issued (\$21,600 from Target and \$18,650 from Ralphs).

On June 15, 2013, 152 guns were surrendered at East Los Angeles Sheriff's Station:

- 14 assault weapons
- 59 handguns
- 74 non-assault rifles (shotgun, long rifle)
- 5 non-operable

A total of \$16,250 in gift cards were issued (\$3,400 from Target and \$12,850 from Ralphs).

The Task Force also reviewed creative options to enhance the County's ability to counsel patients and clients regarding firearm safety, risk, and accessibility. One suggestion involved DMH, DPH, DHS, and the Department of Social Services proactively training their clinicians to ask patients/clients who may be a threat to themselves or others whether they have firearms and to relinquish those firearms to family, friends, or law enforcement should the individual deem themselves incapable of properly storing firearms.

It was the consensus among Task Force members that California has some of the most stringent gun laws in the nation. Coupled with recent national gun-related crimes, the State legislature has authored additional bills in hopes of curbing future crimes involving firearms. The Task Force was briefed on the developments in the legislature and found

numerous bills that the County could support in an effort to restrict access and availability to prohibited persons and increase awareness of responsible gun ownership.

Proposed Legislation or Ordinances

As previously mentioned, the State legislature was aggressively focused on gun violence-related legislation throughout the previous legislative season. As a result, the Task Force focused primarily on expanding local ordinances that would augment the gun control measures currently in place at the local level. The result of the discussion produced the following recommendations that will require County Counsel's review and evaluation:

- The legality of an ordinance that would add to Title 7 of the County, similar to the City of Los Angeles', licensing and insurance requirements and record keeping of ammunition sellers.
- The legality of an ordinance requiring a firearm owner to report the loss or theft of their firearm within 48 hours.

Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association Divestiture

In response to the Board's direction, the Task Force reviewed the report prepared by LACERA which identified \$132.7 million that is invested either directly or indirectly in companies involved in the firearm industry (Attachment 8). Much of the discussion focused on the Task Force's ability to adequately weigh in and provide a recommendation as to whether or not the Board should request that LACERA divest from its investments in these types of companies.

The Task Force concluded that it did not have the requisite expertise to predict any potential negative impacts that divestiture would pose for the current and retired employees of the County and their retirement portfolio. Further, it was agreed that when it came to a social issue and setting policy that could potentially have long lasting and negative consequences for those previously mentioned, it should be a decision that is put forth to all those that may be impacted by the decision. It should not be decided by the Task Force alone.

The Task Force therefore recommends that the Board either enlist a more qualified body to provide a recommendation, including an analysis of the likely impact divestiture would have on LACERA's investment portfolio, or require the LACERA Board to engage

LACERA members in a vote as to what the will of the members may be as it relates to this social issue.

CONCLUSION

In light of the tragic events from Sandy Hook, Connecticut, and most recently in Santa Monica, it is evident that firearms continue to be a common tool used by those that choose to cause great harm in our communities.

Through our research and discussions, we offer the attached recommendations which include short and long-term solutions to this complex issue. With these recommendations, the County will have the opportunity to measure violence and its impact as well as aid in our understanding of how to best prevent future incidents. Most importantly, the County will have the opportunity to continue its primary role of protecting its communities, schools, and employees.

Should you have any questions of the information contained in the report, please contact Georgia Mattera at (213) 893-2374.

WTF:GAM:SW
DC:llm

Attachments (8)

c: Executive Office, Board of Supervisors
County Counsel
District Attorney
Sheriff
Internal Services
Mental Health
Public Health



WILLIAM T FUJIOKA
Chief Executive Officer

County of Los Angeles CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

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ATTACHMENT 1

August 15, 2013

To: Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, Chairman
Supervisor Gloria Molina
Supervisor Zev Yaroslavsky
Supervisor Don Knabe
Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich

From: William T Fujioka
Chief Executive Officer

Board of Supervisors
GLORIA MOLINA
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Fifth District

SACRAMENTO UPDATE - GUN VIOLENCE LEGISLATION

Executive Summary

This memorandum is to provide the Board an update on the status of legislation and County advocacy efforts in Sacramento relating to gun violence as well as the status of bills of significant interest to the County related to guns and gun violence.

Overview

As previously reported, a package of eight Senate bills collectively named the Life Act, which addresses gun violence issues, was introduced earlier in the Legislative Session and is a key priority of Senate President Pro Tempore Darrell Steinberg and Legislative Leadership. Since introduction, the package of bills has continued to move through the legislative process.

County-supported SB 140, related to additional funding for the Armed Prohibited Persons System, passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013 as an urgency measure and became effective immediately. The remaining seven bills, including **County-supported SB 53**, related to ammunition purchase permits, recently passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee and are set to be considered in the Assembly Appropriations Committee over the next couple of weeks. If passed, the bills would head to the Assembly Floor for consideration.

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Each Supervisor
August 15, 2013
Page 2

This office will continue to provide ongoing reports on State and Federal gun-related legislation and will keep the Board apprised of significant developments related to guns and gun violence.

Senate Package of Gun Violence Legislation

County-supported SB 53 (De León), which as amended on June 27, 2013, would: 1) require that the delivery of any kind of ammunition occur in a face-to-face transaction; 2) require that, commencing July 1, 2015, only a licensed ammunition vendor may sell ammunition; 3) require specified information be recorded at the time of delivery of any type of ammunition to a purchaser; 4) require, commencing July 1, 2017, that a purchaser of ammunition be authorized to purchase ammunition by the California Department of Justice (DOJ); 5) authorize, commencing January 1, 2017, the issuance of ammunition purchase authorizations by the DOJ to applicants who are residents of the State, at least 18 years of age, not prohibited from possessing ammunition and who pay a required fee, and 6) include in the Statewide Armed Prohibited Persons System those individuals prohibited from possessing ammunition. SB 53 passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 5 to 2 on July 2, 2013.

County-supported SB 140 (Leno and Steinberg), which as amended on April 11, 2013, would appropriate \$24.0 million to the California Department of Justice from the Dealers' Record of Sale Special Account for the limited purpose of addressing the current Armed Prohibited Persons System backlog, was signed by the Governor on May 1, 2013. SB 140 is an urgency measure and, therefore, took effect immediately.

SB 47 (Yee), which as amended on August 6, 2013, would revise the definition of an assault weapon prohibited under California law to guns that do not have a fixed magazine but any one of a series of attributes, would further define a fixed magazine, and would require that any person who lawfully possessed an assault weapon, from January 1, 2001 to December 31, 2013, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

SB 374 (Steinberg, Hancock and Yee), which as amended on August 5, 2013, would classify a gun that does not have a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept no more than 10 rounds as an assault weapon and would require a person who, between January 1, 2001, and December 31, 2013, lawfully possessed an assault weapon, as defined, to register the firearm by July 1, 2015, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

Each Supervisor
August 15, 2013
Page 3

SB 396 (Hancock and Steinberg), which as amended on May 15, 2013, would: 1) revise the definition of a large capacity magazine to mean capable of holding more than 10 rounds; 2) commencing July 1, 2014, make it an offense to possess a large-capacity magazine, regardless of the date the magazine was acquired; and 3) authorize various methods by which a person in lawful possession of a large-capacity magazine may dispose of the magazine, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

SB 567 (Jackson), which as amended on August 5, 2013, would revise the definition of a shotgun to delete the requirement that it be intended to be fired from the shoulder and would clarify that the projectile may be fired through either a rifled bore or a smooth bore, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

SB 683 (Block), which as amended on August 7, 2013, would: 1) commencing January 1, 2015, prohibit a person from purchasing or receiving any firearm without a valid firearm safety certificate; 2) prohibit any person from selling, delivering, loaning, or transferring any firearm to a person who does not have a valid firearm safety certificate; and 3) commencing January 1, 2015, require a safe handling demonstration for purchasers of long guns, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

SB 755 (Wolk), which as amended on June 27, 2013, would: 1) add misdemeanor offenses to those that bar a person from owning or possessing any firearm for 10 years; 2) apply the 10-year firearms prohibition period to persons convicted of two or more misdemeanors within a 3-year period involving intoxication or possession of certain controlled substances; and 3) prohibit a person who has been ordered by a court to obtain assisted outpatient treatment from purchasing or possessing any firearm or other deadly weapon while subject to assisted outpatient treatment, passed the Assembly Public Safety Committee by a vote of 4 to 2 on August 13, 2013.

We will continue to keep you advised.

WTF:RA
MR:KA:ma

c: All Department Heads
Legislative Strategist

ATTACHMENT 2



SACHI A. HAMAI
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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February 8, 2013

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

GLORIA MOLINA

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY

DON KNABE

MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
United States Senate
SH-331 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Feinstein:

We are writing to communicate our support for President Obama's comprehensive plan to reduce gun violence.

The President's plan includes 23 executive orders and actions, which do not require Congressional action. However, the other elements of his plan require the enactment of legislation, including closing background check loopholes by requiring background checks for all gun sales, banning assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines, giving law enforcement more tools to prevent and prosecute gun crimes, and improving access to mental health services. We are pleased that you introduced S. 150, the Assault Weapons Ban of 2013, and that an identical House bill (H.R. 437) also has been introduced, which would reinstate and strengthen the expired 1994 assault weapons ban and limit ammunition magazines to ten rounds, consistent with the President's recommendations.

Los Angeles County requests your support for legislation to implement the President's gun violence reduction proposals. Reducing gun violence is important to the County and its residents because the County annually accounts for a far larger number of gun deaths than any other county in the nation. Between 1990 and 2010, there were a combined total of 29,398 firearm-related deaths, including 20,841 homicides, in the County. Moreover, between 1993 and 2009, the County's firearm-related homicide rate was over twice as high as the national average so the County alone accounted for 1 out of every 14 firearm-related homicides in the United States.


In addition to accounting for a far larger number of gun deaths than any other county, Los Angeles County also has the nation's largest county sheriff's and mental health departments. Therefore, we strongly support the President's request for funding to maintain police officers and expand mental health services. Moreover, we encourage

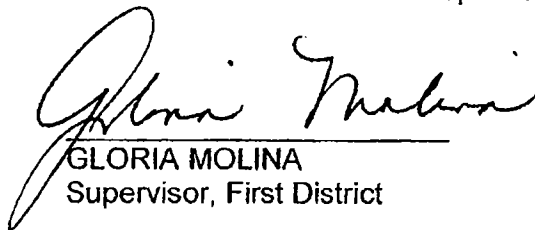
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
February 8, 2013
Page 2

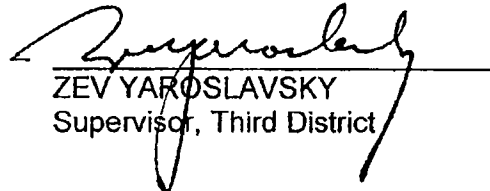
that increased Federal law enforcement and mental health funding aimed at reducing gun deaths be targeted to local jurisdictions, commensurate with their relative level of need and responsibilities for law enforcement and mental health services.

Your leadership and assistance in enacting legislation to reduce gun violence are greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Chairman of the Board
Supervisor, Second District


GLORIA MOLINA
Supervisor, First District


ZEV YAROSLAVSKY
Supervisor, Third District



WILLIAM T FUJIOKA
Chief Executive Officer

County of Los Angeles
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICE

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street, Room 713, Los Angeles, California 90012
(213) 974-1101
<http://ceo.lacounty.gov>

February 11, 2013

Mayor, City of Cudahy
P.O. Box 1007
Cudahy, CA 90201

Dear Mayor:

On behalf of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, I am writing to urge that your City support Senator Feinstein's bill (S. 150), the Assault Weapons Ban Act of 2013, and H.R. 437, which is the identical House version of the bill.

This legislation importantly reinstates and strengthens the 1994 assault weapons ban, which expired in 2004. It updates and tightens the definition of assault weapons for which the sale, manufacture, and importation would be prohibited. Any assault weapon legally owned when the bill is enacted would be grandfathered in, but background checks would be required on their sale. The bill also would ban the sale of any ammunition magazine with a capacity of more than 10 rounds. Studies of the expired ban found that it reduced the use of assault weapons in crimes and the number of gun murders. The recent use of assault weapons and high capacity ammunition magazines in the deadly mass shootings in Aurora, Colorado, and Newtown, Connecticut highlights the urgent need to reduce the availability of such weapons and magazines.

I respectfully request that your City Council join the Board of Supervisors in adopting a position to support the Assault Weapons Ban Act of 2013 legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. T. Fujioka", is written over a horizontal line.

WILLIAM T FUJIOKA
Chief Executive Office

Board of Supervisors
GLORIA MOLINA
First District

MARK RIDLEY-THOMAS
Second District

ZEV YAROSLAVSKY
Third District

DON KNABE
Fourth District

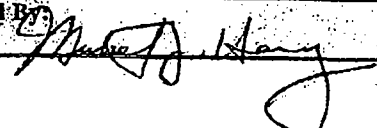
MICHAEL D. ANTONOVICH
Fifth District

"To Enrich Lives Through Effective And Caring Service"

*Please Conserve Paper – This Document and Copies are Two-Sided
Intra-County Correspondence Sent Electronically Only*



County of Los Angeles
Department of Human Resources
POLICIES, GUIDELINES, AND PROCEDURES

Subject: WORKPLACE VIOLENCE/THREAT MANAGEMENT	Policy Number: 620	Page(s): 5
	Effective Date: February 24, 2006	
	Approved By: 	

POLICY

ZERO TOLERANCE POLICY - The policy of the County of Los Angeles is that it will tolerate no workplace acts of violence or threats in any form.

- Any reported threat will initiate necessary security measures and a departmental investigation. Any violation of this policy must be reported to the Office of Security Management (OSM) at (213) 893-2069 and/or sent via FAX to (213) 613-0848. OSM shall make timely notification of the incident and circumstances to the Chief Administrative Officer.

GUIDELINES

The Office of Security Management was created by the Board of Supervisors as the central security management authority for all County facilities and the employees who work in those facilities. It is staffed by sworn Sheriff's Department personnel assigned to the Chief Administrative Office. The Office of Security Management has direct responsibility for the County's Threat Management Program. OSM will provide consultation to, and if requested, meet with County departments regarding acts of violence, threats or other security incidents. OSM will assist the department/victim in obtaining a police response and/or report. OSM will not assume responsibility for the investigation of an incident when another police agency has jurisdiction unless that police agency is unable to or unwilling to pursue a reasonable course of action.

Every employee is entitled to a safe and healthful work environment. This premise, grounded in the authority of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act and the California Labor Code, underlies the commitment of the County of Los Angeles to do everything that is reasonably necessary to protect the life, safety and health of its employees. In keeping with this commitment, the County prohibits any workplace violence, threats, intimidation or harassment against or by any of its employees.

Provisions of the policies, procedures, and resources described herein are to serve the County's managers, supervisors and employees in meeting their responsibility to

Subject: THREAT MANAGEMENT	Policy Number: 620
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maintain workplace safety and security. Consequences of violating these provisions may include any or all of the following:

- Arrest and prosecution for violation of pertinent laws (Threats of harm are illegal. See Appendix I in Resource Guide for relevant Penal Code sections)
- Removal of the threatening individual from the premises pending investigation
- Departmental discipline up to and including discharge

PROCEDURES

Safety of personnel should be foremost in determining the initial response to an act of violence or threat. Each threat, alleged threat, or act of violence must be assessed and managed according to the particular circumstances presented. Based on the clarity, severity, and imminence of the threat or act of violence, the situation may warrant the immediate summoning of emergency resources, or may allow sufficient time to investigate the facts of the incident to determine the most appropriate course of action.

Immediate Danger or Imminent Threat of Violence

Any employee who is a witness or victim to an act of violence or an imminent threat in the workplace, or who is advised of an imminent threat directed at or expressed by other personnel and believed by the victim or witness to constitute an immediate danger requiring an emergency response, shall take the following actions:

- Immediately notify on-site security personnel
- Obtain emergency assistance from local law enforcement by calling 911
- Warn potential victim(s)
- Seek personal safety
- Post event, the victim or supervisor/manager shall contact OSM within 24 hours

Non-Imminent Threats

If a non-imminent threat is directed at someone within a County facility by an identifiable party currently or not currently at that facility, the following timely notifications shall be made by the reporting employee, supervisor, and/or manager:

- On-site facility security personnel
- Local law enforcement agency
- A Department Supervisor or Manager

- The Office of Security Management
- The potential victim(s)

Department Head

Department Heads shall ensure by written documentation that their employees are aware of the contents of this policy and schedule OSM approved workplace violence training for management and supervisors. In addition, Department Heads shall hold managers and supervisors accountable for their roles in reporting threats or acts of violence and fulfilling the responsibilities described in this policy.

Department Managers/Supervisors

Supervisors and managers shall ensure that employees understand their responsibility to report acts of violence, threats and suspicious activity to their supervisor, regardless of the relationship between the individual who initiated the threat or threatening behavior and the person(s) who was threatened. Supervisors must act immediately upon all employee reports of threats or acts of violence. Managers, supervisors and employees must take all reasonable steps to ensure the workplace is free from violent incidents.

- Managers/supervisors shall take necessary measures to ensure employees and other appropriate personnel are aware of the threat and the identity of the threatening party, including picture ID if available, and are advised of proper security measures, including prioritized notification procedures if the identified party appears at the facility.
- Facility management shall make timely notification to the heads of departments represented at the facility.
- Management shall notify appropriate personnel at any other facilities when persons at those facilities are considered to be at risk.
- In addition to telephonic notification to the Office of Security Management, departmental management shall ensure that a Security Incident Report is completed and faxed to OSM. At the final disposition of the Department's administrative action, a copy of the event log and a synopsis of the action taken shall be faxed to OSM.
- Managers and supervisors shall formulate a Security Plan for the affected employee and facility, while also making Employee Assistance Program (EAP) information available. Staff at EAP may be reached at (213) 738-4200. These actions shall be documented by the facility manager in the department log.

Security Incident Report

A threat or act of workplace violence constitutes a security incident. The incident shall be reported to OSM via telephonic notification and by completing and delivering the Security Incident Report (S.I.R.) to OSM, 500 W. Temple Street, Room 754, Los Angeles, California 90012 or by sending the S.I.R. via FAX to (213) 613-0848 (See Resource Guide for sample reporting form). The S.I.R. shall be sent or delivered no later than the end of the business day following the threat or incident. It is the responsibility of the department head, manager, or supervisor informed of the incident to deliver or send the completed and approved S.I.R. The report shall be completed by the person reporting or involved in the incident, any supervisor, manager, or the building manager of the affected department. Inquiries regarding this S.I.R. requirement may be directed to OSM.

For reporting purposes, a Security Incident is defined as meeting any of the following criteria:

- An incident placing a person or property at risk that requires action by local law enforcement authorities or security guards at a County facility, whether they were summoned or not.
- An incident placing a person at risk involving an on-duty (including lunch periods) County employee while on County property. This includes parking facilities, or while walking to or from an off-site parking facility to start or end a workday.
- An incident of a suspicious or unusual nature on County property that places people or property at risk.

Developing and Maintaining a Log

- A log of events, notifications and contacts shall be initiated and maintained by the facility manager or other designated person whenever an incident occurs that causes the provisions of this policy to be implemented.
- If the perpetrator of the threat or incident is an employee, upon disposition of the incident, the log and a letter of explanation of the disposition shall be maintained by the senior manager at the affected facility for a period of at least three years if the employee is not terminated, or a period of at least two years if the employee is terminated.
- Copies of disciplinary letters pursuant to the disposition of the incident shall be placed in the employee's personnel folder. Medical or other information prohibited from inclusion in the personnel folder, which may have been gathered in the course of the investigation and disposition, shall be excluded from the folder and maintained in accordance with County policy on Employment Files.

Training

OSM is the lead department responsible for County training and instruction regarding the Workplace Violence/Threat Management Policy and shall conduct or approve all training, materials or instructors prior to implementation.

Cooperation with Law Enforcement Personnel

Law enforcement personnel may be required to enter County facilities to conduct official business, such as serving Court orders on County employees or investigating a crime that involves an employee. Law enforcement agencies shall be given access to employees while they are at work.

Any questions regarding this policy should be directed to the Office of Security Management at (213) 893-2069. The staff of the Office of Security Management is available to consult with departments regarding this and related security policies. Additional guidance and assistance can be located in the Resource Guide.

AUTHORITY

Refer to Resource Guide, Appendix 1
Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, Title 29, Chapter 15
California Labor Code

DATE ISSUED/REVIEW DATE

Original Issue Date:
April 15, 1999

Review Date:
February 24, 2011

COUNTY FACILITIES RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I - Implementation within 6 months or by January 2014

- A) The Board should direct all County Departments to insure their employees are in full compliance with the 2001 identification card mandate for County employees and temporary identification cards for visitors.
- B) Direct the CEO and OSM to identify the resources necessary to address the large volume of backlogged Security Incident Reports and standardized, as part of OSM's core function, employee security training, which would include Violence in the Workplace and the Department of Homeland Security's "See Something, Say Something" training campaign.
- C) Mandate all Departments document employee acknowledgment of the Department of Human Resources Violence in the Workplace Policy (DHR-620). This could be accomplished during the orientation of new hires and during the annual performance evaluation process.
- D) Direct OEM to include supplemental instructions to County Departments on how to effectively conduct emergency drills to increase the number of drills being performed countywide. A log should be maintained by OEM to ensure every facility performs at least one emergency drill annually.
- E) Direct CEO, OSM and the LASD CSB to identify those facilities that may require weapon screening equipment, surveillance cameras and other emergency alert tools and report back to the Board. Any existing County weapon screening devices should be left in place pending an evaluation by LASD CSB.
- F) Direct the CEO, OSM, LASD and County Counsel to develop a comprehensive County policy that addresses possession of firearms, replicas, ammunition (live or inert) on County property or property used by County employees on or off duty.

Phase II - Implementation before 12 months or by July 2014

- A) Direct CEO and OSM to create and lead a County Identification (ID) Card Committee consisting of relevant departments to evaluate the 2001 ID card mandate and revise where appropriate and also direct the committee to develop a uniform, Countywide ID Card standard and identify a specific vendor/equipment in order to facilitate implementing security features and modifying ID cards in the future.
- B) Direct all departments to review and strictly enforce their policy for visitor identification. Identification of visitors should be differentiated by the types of visitors such as contractors requiring recurring access into County buildings versus non-recurring visitors that may only require a day pass. Properly identified visitors will provide an enhanced level of security for staff and visitors accessing County facilities and also identify others that may require assistance or additional attention.

California Penal Code Section 171b

(a) Any person who brings or possesses within any state or local public building or at any meeting required to be open to the public pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of, or Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of, the Government Code, any of the following is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison:

- 1) Any firearm.
- 2) Any deadly weapon described in Section 653k or 12020.
- 3) Any knife with a blade length in excess of four inches, the blade of which is fixed or is capable of being fixed in an unguarded position by the use of one or two hands.
- 4) Any unauthorized tear gas weapon.
- 5) Any taser or stun gun, as defined in Section 244.5.
- 6) Any instrument that expels a metallic projectile, such as a BB or pellet, through the force of air pressure, CO2 pressure, or spring action, or any spot marker gun or paint gun.

GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION TASKFORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I - Implementation within 6 months or by January 2014

- A) Identification of a permanent funding source for a centralized, County staffed Office of Violence Prevention and Youth Development to ensure the continued coordination of efforts to prevent and reduce violence in the County as well as support and expand evidence-based interventions to reduce youth gang violence and homicides in communities disproportionately affected by violence and crime, as well as reduce duplication of efforts by County Departments and other entities.
- B) Develop a standardized evaluation and reporting tool for collection of basic service and outcome data, success and challenges, that will be required of all violence reduction efforts funded in part or in whole by the County, to ensure that resources are being deployed to successful programs.
- C) Request CEO to send a letter of support from the Board for Assembly Bill 1020, which will standardize a letter campaign from the California Attorney General's Office to gun owners educating them on their responsibilities to other municipalities and unincorporated communities.
- D) Request CEO to send a letter of support from the Board in support of Senate Bill 363, which will educate gun owners and organizations regarding their responsibility to keep firearms from distressed persons and methods for safe storage.
- E) Request LACOE to work with all K-12 public schools to conduct annual active shooter safety drills with the involvement of local law enforcement, to ensure students and personnel are adequately prepared for incidents involving active shooters.
- F) Instruct LACOE to implement the Safe Firearm Storage letter campaign that targets parents/guardians in order to generate awareness on the importance of proper firearm storage.
- G) Instruct LACOE to encourage the use of the Universal Violence Prevention Curriculum as part of the standard academic curriculum to aid in the development of positive social skills in students.
- H) Recommend LACOE examine the feasibility of coordinating with all County school districts to develop and maintain a roster of CBOs that can be deployed in the event a student or faculty member needs information or support in areas typically not addressed by school personnel or where public resources are limited.
- I) Request Probation, DMH, DPH, and LACOE to maintain an inventory of schools that have health clinics, mental health services, and school-based probation officers on-site and require those schools include these agencies in their school safety committees to ensure a holistic approach to school safety planning and coordination among stakeholders.
- J) Direct DMH to identify gaps in existing DMH community education campaigns and expand resources to educate the public on stigma, discrimination, suicide prevention, social norms of youth violence and available mental health resources

and hotline, through partnerships with other county agencies, and media campaigns.

- K) Direct LACOE, the District Attorney, and DMH to identify high risk schools that may serve as candidates for the expansion and implementation of the SAGE program to abate gang violence and narcotics-related activities deemed appropriate by the partnerships and to report back with the implementation costs per school location.
- L) Request DMH and LACOE to inventory all school mental health professionals to determine how many are devoted to mental and emotional health issues in each school to identify resource gaps. To this end, direct LACOE to develop a benchmark of student-to-mental health professional ratio for each school to ensure each school has an appropriate amount of mental health professionals to address the needs of the student population and report back to the Board on the findings.

Phase II - Implementation after 12 months or by July 2014

- A) Instruct DPH, LASD, Probation, CIO, Coroner and the Human Relations Commission to coordinate with municipal law enforcement agencies, schools, and local trauma centers to develop a set of interagency protocols with the goal of supporting the County's full participation in the Violent Death Reporting System, which will serve as the common data collection system for countywide incidents of violent death, to provide Los Angeles County with a tool to identify trends in violent deaths and more accurately guide violence reduction efforts.
- B) Instruct DMH, DPH, DHS, DCFS and DPSS to work together to develop tailored protocols and tools, based on best practices, to encourage doctors, nurses, mental health clinicians, and social workers to counsel patients/clients regarding firearm safety, including but not limited to: risk, safety storage, and referrals to counseling and other resources as applicable; develop a plan to pilot protocols; and evaluate feasibility of implementing protocols or policies countywide.



Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association



100 N Lake Ave Pasadena CA 91101 / PO Box 7060 Pasadena, CA 91109-7060 / www.lacera.com / 626/564-6000

February 22, 2013

The Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas
 Chair of the Board
 Supervisor, Second District
 Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
 Room 866, Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration
 500 West Temple Street
 Los Angeles, CA 90012

The Honorable Ridley-Thomas:

At its January 22, 2013 meeting, the Board of Supervisors (Board) requested the Los Angeles County Employees Retirement Association (LACERA) to examine its investments in companies which manufacture and/or distribute guns, and ammunition, and their subsidiaries, and report back to the Board in 30 days. To facilitate LACERA examining its investments for all companies and their subsidiaries in which LACERA invests which manufacture and/or distribute guns and ammunition, LACERA employed MSCI ESG Research to identify publicly traded companies involved in the firearm industry, namely those companies that manufacture handguns, pistols, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition for civilian (non-military) use. MSCI ESG Research is a global investment consultant providing in-depth research, ratings and analysis of the environmental, social, and governance-related business practices of thousands of companies worldwide. MSCI ESG Research employs the following methodology to identify firearm industry companies:

Industry Segment	Description
Producer of Civilian Firearms	Companies that manufacture firearms and small arms ammunition for civilian markets. The research does not include companies that cater to the military, government, and law enforcement markets.
Firearms Retailer and Distributor	Companies that derive 15% or more of total annual revenues from the distribution (wholesale or retail) of firearms or small arms ammunition intended for civilian use.
Ownership Of a Firearms Company	Companies that own 20% to 49.99% of another company with involvement in the firearm industry. When a company owns 50% or more of a subsidiary with involvement, MSCI ESG Research treats it as a wholly owned subsidiary.
Ownership By a Firearms Company	Companies that are 50% or more owned by a company with involvement.

The Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas

February 22, 2013

Page 2

The MSCI ESG Research methodology does not include companies dealing solely in firearm or ammunition components, air rifles, air pistols, air soft guns, toy guns, replica weapons, paintball guns, blank ammunition, gun safety equipment (such as trigger locks and safe storage boxes), and firearm accessories (such as scopes, shooting gloves, ammo carriers, mounts, gun care products, slings, belts, and gun cases).

Applying the MSCI ESG Research methodology to LACERA's December 31, 2012 investment portfolio identified approximately \$132.7 million invested in companies involved in the firearm industry. The majority of these investments, approximately \$102 million, are owned indirectly through a commingled fund where LACERA is not the direct owner. The remaining \$30.7 million are direct investments and represent less than 1/10th of 1% of LACERA's \$40.5 billion investment portfolio.

The Board also requested a description of the policies and procedures that would be required in order for LACERA to proceed with divesting from any direct or indirect holdings in companies and their subsidiaries which manufacture and/or distribute guns and ammunition. There are no specific LACERA policies or procedures for evaluating social issues in context of portfolio investment strategy. On an ad-hoc basis, the Board of Investments evaluated four social issues at the request of the Board of Supervisors.

South Africa Divestment – August 20, 1985

Tobacco Company Divestment – April 7, 1998

Tobacco Company Divestment – March 21, 2000

Sudan Divestment – February 13, 2007

Iranian Energy Sector Divestment – July 21, 2009

While not specifically requested in the Board's January 22, 2013 report request, LACERA also applied the MSCI ESG Research methodology to Los Angeles County's OPEB Trust which is invested by LACERA on behalf of the County. The OPEB Trust is currently valued at \$412.5 million and does not own any companies involved, directly or indirectly, in the firearm industry.

The Honorable Mark Ridley-Thomas
February 22, 2013
Page 3

I would be pleased to answer any questions you or your staff have regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,



Gregg Bademacher
Chief Executive Officer

Gr:nm
Firearm industry report to BoS Feb 2013.docx

C: Each Member:
Board of Supervisors
Board of Retirement
Board of Investments
William T Fujioka, Chief Executive Officer, Los Angeles County
Sachi A. Hami, Executive Officer, Los Angeles County
David Kushner, Chief Investment Officer, LACERA
Robb Van Der Volgen, Chief Counsel, LACERA